The Times Dispatch.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

The South's Progress.

In a recent issue of the Boston Transcript appeared a communication from Professor, Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, on the condition of the negro race in the South, in the of which he said that outside of the highly thrifty belt of country extending from Richmond to New Orleans the South was making little economic advance and in some cases must going backward. We undertook to reply in general terms to this statement and cited figures to show that it was erroneous. After reading the article in The Times-Dispatch, Professor Hart addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, in which he called attention to qualifying clauses in his article and in which he referred kindly to Richmond, but still maintained that his original statement was substantially correct, and that with the exception of the territory referred to the South was going backward instead o

We could not allow this statement to go unchallenged and uncontradicted, and we took the liberty of referring Professor Hart's letter to the Baltimore Manufac-Record, which has made it business for many years past to study conditions in the South and to collect statistics showing advancement in commerce and industry and in property values. Our Baltimore contemporary has generously complied with our request and munication and the reply of the Manufac

article in reply, Profesor Hart's comto-day's paper and they make an interesting and instructive study. The main contention of Professor Hart

of the particular States appear to be less prosperous than they were in 1860, This statement is peculiarly interesting as coming from a citizen of New England. It is notable that a man from the prove and emphasize that the South was more prosperous in the days of slavery tion. It is our purpose and the purpose of the Margifacturers' Record to show this contention, but that the South is enormously more prosperous in 1905 than however, that his statement is based on estimates and not on actual statistics, that in the use of the figures of 1860, there is a complication owing to the fact that the slaves were assessed for taxes to an amount not possible to ascertain, but probably not less than a billion dollars, and that in the comparisons which he makes, he has eliminated or deducted an estimate of the amount of assessments for slaves. Proceeding on this assumption be says that the fifteen slave-holding States in 1860 were assessed for forty-five hundred millions, leaving out slave property, of which about twenty-four hundred millions was real estate and twenty-one hundred millions personal es tate: whereas, in 1990, the total assessment was fifty-five hundred million, a gain of about twenty-five per cent., while the population had increased from twelve to twenty-two millions. That is, says about \$375; in 1890, \$250, and in 1901, \$250. He further admits that while the figures of 1860 and 1890 were taken from the census reports, the figures of 1904 were taken from the World Almanac. If Professor Hart knows anything of the situation in the South, of the development in mining and manufacturing, in trade and in agriculture, he must know that from 1890 to 1901 the South gained enormously

was no gain per capita in that period. Strangely enough in the last paragraph of his letter he "cordially admits that the South as a whole is now more prosperous and more promising than at any time in its history." How he can reconcile that statement with the statement preceding and following that "the South is making little economic advance and in some cases must be going backward," we are at a loss to understand.

. It is absurd on its face to say that there

the Manufacturers' Record says that he has overlooked the vital point that assessed values to-day represent far less of the real values than did assessed the city, whose taxes make it possible

year, says our contemporary, the assessed value of property of the thirteen strictly Southern States was in round numbers \$5,159,000,000, and the real value \$6,240,000,000, the assessed value being eighty-two per cent, of the real value, including slaves. But in 1890, according to the Manufacturers' Record, the assessed value was only forty-one per cent. of the true value, and if this proportion is maintained to-day the true value of all southern property would be something ike fifteen and one half billion dollars. Indeed, our Baltimore contemporary makes the bold statement that the true of the property in South to-day is almost as great as the true value of property in the whole country in 1860 and that the per capita value considerably greater, being for the whole country in 4860, \$514, and for the

The figures are printed in detail clsewhere, and need not be repeated here, may be made. In 1860 the bank deposits of the whole country were \$253,800,000; in the South alone in 1904 they amounted to \$745,000,000. The pig-iron production in the whole country in 1860 was 884,474 tons; in the South alone in 1904, it was 2,743,313 tons. The cotton spindles in the whole country in 1860 were 5.035,798; in the South alone in 1994, they were 8,615,000. The value was \$33,576,000; in the South alone in 1860. it was \$559,242,000.

manufacturing increased 348 per cent.; reased 222 per cent.; the value of mineral products increased 547 per cent.; in 1500 cotton consumed in 1880, the production than five times as great as in 1820; railroad mileage more than doubled in twen southern ports increased more than seventy-seven per cent., while the assessed value of property increased more than seventy-eight per cent.

We have no idea that Professor Har desires to do the South an injustice. His articles are written in a spirit of fairness, few figures which we have cited above that he is way off the mark. We are peared, for they furnish this paper and the Manufacturers' Record and other the South has made greater progress in many respects at least than any other and inviting of all sections of the Union

Expansion and the Square Deal. In less than three weeks the forces at ork for Greater Richmond have not only shown the citizens the urgent needs of those objects.

It was not difficult to convince the nub lie that the stifling congestion of Richmond's dwellings were not only danger ous to health, destructive of comfort, but most intractable opponent of broadject to an increase of our city limits. but many, while loudly proclaiming their belief in expansion as a principle, dann with faint praise or open and merciless criticism the practice of that expan sion which will give relief where it is conservatism, the strength of sloth and the power of custom are all arrayed against a liberal policy and a far-seeing

cheme of city growth. been hearkened to." in the words of Lord John Russell, the great Liberal, "we would still be eating acorns and wear-

Richmond has sofournd long enough in the woods; and long enough caten the bitter bread of acorns, because it was easier to do as our fathers did than to Of the opportunity and advantage of able or valid doubt: what opposition there is comes from timidity parading as pa triotism or narrowness miscalling ifself conservatism. The timid say that to ex subcommittee, will expose the city to the the Chesapenke and Obje shops and the Cedar Works. The answer is that the danger is rather conjured up by a dis ordered imagining than caused by a just appreciation of existing conditions. Thos works are here, simply and solely be cause Richmond is here, and they will remain unless they are forced to go away The life-blood of those works is th workman, whose home is here in Richthe county, and the presidents of those works know this is so, and so will any citizen who can curb his fears long

Again, there is no reason why the taxes of such industries should be inequitably increased, for these plants are being taken in the city not to gain their taxes, but because they lie in the path of the growing needs of the people of sus «ables show the great congestion of dwellings in Richmond, the small increase of population, and the high death rate points to only one conclusion, that Richmond needs more room. This is the moral and physical, which will be stified to the obvious danger and irre munity if the Council takes a devious of

dodging course on Friday night. The only way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it. The only course to pursue is to give a square deal all around

A square deal for the simple citizen whose health, happiness and prosperity

demand more room,

A square deal to the manufacturer

have gas, water and fire protection at :

A square deal to those industries who all others on the basis of what the plant

is worth with the live blood out.

And, above all, a square deal to the principle of honest manliness that lies at the basis of our government.

Unhesitatingly and confidently, in the light of conscience, experience and history, we affirm that the greatest benefit can come to Richmond is to give forth to the world the fact that this community has united as one man for progress on the principle of the square deal for everybody, high and low, rich and poor, employer and employe, and the acwould follow such announcement would outweigh a thousand fold any loss of individual manufacturers.

But, men of Richmond, the manufac turers will not go. They want and need a community in which confidence and mmon sensa and common honesty are to be found. If we can give these qualities as a city, we can keep all the business we have and get all the business we

Stamp Out Tuberculosis.

This community is under obligation to Dr. J. Allison Hodges, president of the University Collège of Medicine, for having brought to the city Dr. William S. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins University, tha he might stir up the Richmond people on the subject of tuberculosis. Dr. Thayer has made tuberculosis a special study and In twenty years from 1880 to 1900, south-ern farm values increased seventy-two per cent.; capital invested in southern ties on this disease. While in Richmond he committed himself to the statement that if a case of tuberculosis is taken in hand in its carliest stages there is no reason why there should not be a perfect and permanent cure, but he added vent the spread of the disease. In fine, he said that tuberculosis was a curable reventable disease as smallpox 15.

point, and for us to allow the white plague o go stalking through the community without doing anything to prevent it is as reckless and as criminal as though we should allow the city to be scourged with a smallpox epidemic for failure to employ vaccination as a preventive. We must extend our territory and relieve the congestion in the city which makes onditions favorable to the developmen and spread of tuberculosis, and we should adopt all measures which medical science prescribes to drive the plague out and kcep it out.

Single or Double Primary.

The Democrats of Norfolk have decided to have a two-days' primary election in one on the 13th and a second primary on the 15th of that month. The Norfolk pa pers speak most approvingly of the plan, and say that if strictly complied with it will fairly determine the choice of the voters.

Petersburg, has determined to hold a separate primary for the selection of loca candidates and we are informed that all the factions within the party, and Norfoll city is never lacking in political factions vere, without an exception, in favor of a separate primary as the Democrats did not wish to entangle their local affairs with State politics,

The local committees of Norfolk and Po ersburg have unanimously decided in favor of the separate primary, and it is to will do likewise. There is every argument in favor of the separate primary,

section to spy out the blind tigers was set upon just beyond the city limits and less one of his victims.

The curious part of it was that the pose the blind tiger men call it poetle

In a Buffalo restaurant the other day well dressed stranger approached a lady at one of the tables and beat her into unconsciousness before the crowd tion of the assault afterwards was that

Russia had lots of trouble in negotiating her last war loan, while Japan's loan, on the other hand, was subscribed nine times over. Hence, Russia's alleged hope of bleeding Japan to death seems to be founded on optimism or bureaucratic

The New York police authorities are candidate for the foolish works.

Richmond isn't going to take very much nterest in politics until the annexation question is settled and out of the way.

The flowers that bloom in the spring have made a good running start this

Armour's Extract of Beef

Sold only under the Armour label, no matter what the dealer

If it isn't labeled. "Armour's" it isn't Armour's.

Our cook book "Culinary Wrinkles" mailed free

Armour & Company Chicago

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Prof. A. B. Hart Presents His Views; Manufacturers' Record Replies.

Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1905. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sin-Somebody was good enough to forward me a copy of The Times-Dispatch of March 22d with an editorial upon an article which I have recently written for he Boston Transcript on the conditions of the negro race. No doubt there is ground for difference as to the main re sults of that discussion, but in your editorial you apply yourself only to that South. I should be sorry to think that any Virginian, and especially any inhabiany Virginian, and especially any inhabitant of Richmond, where I have received many personal kindnesses and have, I trust, some warm friends, should think that I am oblivious to the remarkable prosperity and business asgacily of that city. In the article under discussion, I was chiefly concerned with the condition of the hegro, race, especially in agricultural regions, and did not make clear that any discussion of the backwardness of the South must leave out of account the highly thrifty belt of country extending from Richmond to New Orleans and including many prosperous cities. In another article published within a few days in another periodical, I have carefully separated out that region and the State of Texas from any general criticisms on the Southern economic conditions.

Nevertheless it is only fair to say that the only available figures for comparison show that the South as a whole and many of the particular States appear to be less prosperous than they were in 1860. The basis of this generalization is the census of 1860, and the census of 1890, both of which give what we must suppose to be carefully ascertained summaries of the real and personal property assessed for taxation in all the States of the Union. The similar figures for 1900 have not been published and I have therefore been thrown, upon the figures for 1904 published by the World's Almanac of 1905, presumably based on correspondence with tant of Richmond, where I have received

lished by the World's Almanac of 1905, presumably based on correspondence with the State, officials. I am well aware of the imperfection of such a basis. The ratio of assessment to actual values differs much in different States, and in different sections; but for the purpose of comparing the same communities at different epochs, they may be accepted as a basis of rough estimates. In the use of the figures of 1850, there is a further complication owing to the fact that the slaves were assessed for taxes to an amount not possible to ascertain, but probably not less than one thousand million dollars; but in the comparisons that I make be-

less than one thousand million dollars; but in the comparisons that I make below. I have in all cases eliminated or deducted an estimate of the amount of assessments for slaves.

What are the results of these calculations, always allowing that the basal figures which I have used are only approximates, and that there may be some small errors in calculation? The fifteen slave holding States in 1899 were assessed for forty-five hundred millions (leaving out slave property), of which about twenty-four hundred millions was real estate and twenty-one hundred millions personal estate; in 1890 the total fisiessment was twenty-one huidred millions personal ea-tate; in 1800 the total assessment was diffy-five hundred inflions, a gain of about twenty-five per cent, while the population will increased from twelve to twenty-two millions. That is, the per-capita valuation in 1857 was about \$375, in 1850 it was \$220, and in 1994 (if the World's Almanac's statements of the

ed by immigration and other special rea sons, the figures are even more startling. The ten Sintes which seceded (except Texas) in 1890 had a valuation of about thirty-three hindred millions and a population of eight, million three hundred thousand, or \$400 per capita. The same Sintes (including West Virginia) in 1901 have an assessed valuation of thirty-three hundred and twenty-two millions, which is about six hundred millions more than the census figures of 1890, and averages less than \$200 per capita. That is, these communities have on their own statement made little or no horease of capital in forty-four years. In Alabama, Louisiin forty-four years. In Alabama, Louisi ana, Mississippi and South Carolina, leavana, Mississippi and South Carolina, leaving out of account slave property, the assessment is now smaller, and in some cases, much smaller than in 1860. Even the State of Virginia had in 1860 about six hundred and fifty-seven millions, of which, perhaps, one hundred millions was slave property; while the assessment of the two States of Virginia and West Virginia in 1901 is six hundred and sixty-four millions

four millions.

Making all due allowance for errors, and, admitting as I do cordially that the South as a whole is now more prosperous South as a whole is now more prosperous and more promising than at any time in its history, I still contend that these comparative figures show that outside the prosperous belt of which I have spoken, the South is making little economic advance, and in some cases must be going backward. I am well aware that these facts are two-edged, that this may mean that the negroes are economically less productive than in slavery times; to me, however, it looks as though the whole of the agricultural South, the white race and pegro race alike, South, the white race and negro race alike needs some kind of shaking up.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART To the Editor Times-Dispatch, Rien-

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-You have put a problem before us in the letter of Professor Albert Bush-nell Hart which is really scarcely worth

mell Hart which is really scarcely worth the attempt at solution. There are so many qualifications in the letter, to say nothing of apparent contradictions, that it is difficult to fasten securely upon any point of criticism. For instance on page 1 of his letter, Professor Hart says:

"In the article under discussion, I was chiefly concerned with the condition of the negro race, especially in agricultural regions, and, did not make clear that any discussion of the backwardness of the South must leave out of account the highly thrifty belt of country extending from Richmond to New Orleans and including many prosperous cities. In ancheding many prosperous cities, In another article published within a few days in another periodical. I have carefully separated out that region and the State of Texas from any general criticisms on the southern economic conditions. Nevertheless it is only fair to say that the only available funces for comparison, show

theless it is only fair to say that the only available figures for comparison show that the South as a whole and many of the particular States appear to be less prosperous than they were in 180."

But on page 4 of his letter Professor Hart says:

"Making all due allowance for errors and, admitting as I do cordially that the South as a whole is now more prosperous and more promising than at any time in its history, I still contend that these comparative figures show that cutside the prosperous belt of which I have spoken, the South is making little same-

mle advance, and in some cases must

be going backward." His admission in the second question which contradicts the deduction in the last sentence of the first-spiration is itself contradicted by his contention in the second half of the second quotation. And there you are. What is the use of try-ing to meet seriously such evanescent opinion?

ing to meet seriously such evanescent opinion?

Again Professor Hart fails to give the full figures upon which he bases his calculations and deuctions in comparison. But in the midst of the consequent confusion, one fact is quite obvious, and that is that Professor Hart has overlooked the very vital point that assessed values to day represent far less of the real values than did assessed values in the census of 1880. In that year the assessed value of property in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North, Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia was \$5.159,099,000 in round numbers, and the real value was \$6.25,000,009, the assessed value being about eighty-two per cent, of the real value. These values include, of course, the values of property in slaves, During the past twenty years include, of course, the values of property in slaves. During the past twenty years and more the percentage has been much less, the assessed values in 1880 being, forty per cent, of the true value, and in 1880, forty-one per cent. If the same proportion is maintained to-day, the true value of southern property, basing the calculation upon figures of assessed valuations for 180 furnished to be abled. calculation upon figures of assessed valuations for 1901, furnished to the Man-

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	CO OL GOOL	socu valua-
ons, which may	as well 1	e compared
ith those of 1900,	are as foll	ows:
States.	1900.	1904.
abama \$	270,408,432	\$ 322,878,763
rkansas	201,995,783	250,000,000
orida	PG.686.934	116,967,310
orgia	433,323,691	531,147,948
entucky	049,688,240	*723,674,699
oulsiana	276,650,407	251,018,941
aryland	616,719,782	680,743,794
ississippi	215,765,947	271,771,757
orth Carolina	306,579,715	443,232,744
uth Carolina	176,422,238	210,331,854
nnessee	396,863,566	428,665,262
xas	914.007,634	1;052,587.438
rginia	480, 425, 025	536,494,820
est Virginia	240,634,580	247.816.028

Total\$5,266,594,044 \$6,202,331,788

•Figures of 1900.

the aggregate at 40 per cent. of the true valuations (we are informed that the assessed valuation in Louisiana, for in-

assessed valuation in Louisiana, for instance, is only about 331-3 per cent of the true valuation), we may safely reckon the true valuation in all these States at \$15,500,000, which we really believe is an underestimate.

Nevertheless, the true value of property in the whole country in 1850 was \$15,189,000,000, or about \$514 per capita, while the value per capita in the South to-day is more than \$500. In the per capita calculation for 1860 slaves have been included both in the property values and in the population.

tion for 1860 slaves have been included both in the property values and in the population.

These points are mentioned for the purpose of suggesting the difficulties in the way of attempting to straighten out the tangle in which Professor Hart has managed to involve the question of the present prosperity of the South in comparison with that of 1850, and the question of the undoubted economic advance even in portions of the South which Professor Hart has picked out with about as much philosophy as that which would argue against economic advance in New England from certain decadent portions. But it may not be amiss, for the intelligent discussion of Southern conditions to recall from the columns of the Manufacturers' Record a few indications of prosperity and progress.

First, let us compare significant and indicative facts of the South of 1904 (not tabulded to Delaware et al. Misseaut in the

First, let us compare significant and indicative facts of the South of 1994 (not including Delawire or Missouri in the South), with similar facts of the whole country, in the

count. In 1860, a	as follows:	
U: U	nited States.	The South.
	1860.	1904.
Population	31,443,000	•25,300,000
Bank deposits	\$253,800,000	\$745,000,000
Railroad mile-	NAMES OF THE PARTY	Will have been been been been been been been be
age	30,592	62,360
Pig Iron, tons	884,474	2,743,313
Coal, tons	15,173,000	*65,000,000
Cotton, 500 lb.		
bales	4.158.500	12,879,000
Corn, bushels	830, 450, 000	661,746,000
Cotton spindles,	5,035,793	8,615,000
Exports, value	\$333,576,000	\$569,242,000
Property (true	No. of the last of	

value),\$16.159,000,000 *\$15,500,000,000 *Estimated.

*Distinated.

These figures, showing how far the South of 1904, with its population of 25,300,000, is in advance of the whole country of 1800, with its population of 31,443,000, demonstrate the marvelous progress made by the South from its position of 1800, in spite of the war and subtion of 1800, in spite of the war and subtion of 1800, in spite of the war and subtions. tion of 1869, in spite of the war and sub-sequent robbery and depression from which recovery hardly began before 1830. The progress made during the next twenty years and continuing to the pres-ent is indicated in the following:

3.	Population	10,300,000,-	23,500,000
	Farm values:		
1	Lands and im-	SELECTION OF THE	
ĕ	provements\$	1,836,540,174	\$ 2,073,780,79
1	Implements and		
5	machinery	75,896,164	167,348,120
	Live stock	377,927,983	710,502.71
1	Products	660,131,452	1,271,654,27
ŝŝ	Engaged in agri-		The state of the state of
	culture	3,717,112	5,087.99
똣	Manufactures:		
Ų	Capital	257,244,564	1,155,002,36
Ŵ	Products, value.	467,454,777	1,465,643.17
	Wage carners	305,467	785,11
	Cotton mills:		
	Spindles	067,754	6,267,16
	Looms	14,328	150,05
3	Bales consumed.	233,886	1,597,11
11	Fig fron, tons	397,301	2,604,67
1	Coal, tons	6,019,471	32,678,00
3	Fetroleum, value.	*213,307	23,818,10
	Total mineral pro-	The second	
t	ducts, value	*17,897,616	115,352,76
7	Lumber;	12.00	A TOTAL STREET
•	Capital	23,546,076	181,702,52
iĝ.	Value of products	39,930,482	188,114,52
98	Railroads, miles	20.612	52.09

There's no reason why you should remain cetterated sidely and deligate. The Bitters has mude thousands strong and robust and will do the same for you. Just yit to-day and see, for yourself, it oures indigestion, poor Appetite, Costiveness, Colds, Grippe, Spring Fever on General Weak-ness.

REAL ESTATE

WEATHER

It's just now that people are planning for another year—Either to buy a house in Town or one in the Country. Advertising Real Estate cannot fail to be highly profitable just now-Especially if it's done in

The Sunday Times-Dispatch,

The Medium for Real Estate. ~~~~~~~

and commercial activities not merely in "the highly thrifty belt of country extending from Richmond to New Orleans and including many prosperous cities, but also the regions which Professor Hart regards as "backward" utterly demolish many of the particular States appear to be less prosperous than they were in 1860. For, with a population—nearly a third of which is negro inclined to be less efficient than it way, forty years ago—increasing in the twenty years, 44 per cent. Southern farm values increased 72 per cent. to a total of \$3,851.632, the value of lands and improvements, \$3,073.780.794 in the \$90,000 square miles of the South in 1900 being a little less than half of the value of farms in the 2,370,000 square miles of the whole country in 1860, and the value of farm products increased \$2 per cent. In the same period the capital invested in Southern manufacturing increased 248 per cent, and the value of manufactured products 222 per cent, while the value of mineral products increased more than 517 per cent. In 1900 Southern cotton milis consumed more than six times the number of bales of cotton consumed in 1850, the production of big iron was nearly For, with a population-nearly a third of

per cent. In 1900 Southern cettor number of bales of cotton consumed in 1850, the production of pig fron was nearly seven times as great and the production of coal more than five times as great hs in,1880, 1890 the capital invested in the Southern lumber industry was greater than the capital invested in that industry for the whole country twenty years earlier, and the value of its products had increased more than 371 per cent. Railroad mileage had more than doubled in the twenty years, the value of exports from Southern ports, had increased more than 77 per cent, and the assessed value of property more than 78 per cent.

The part played by the four States specially picked out by Professor Hatt may be indicated in the following figures: States. Farm values. Manuf'tur'g capital. 1880. 1990.

Ala...106,581,297 179,389,882 9,689,008 70,370,081 1880. 1900. 1880. 1900. Ala...106,531,307 179,399,882 9,669,008 70,370,08

of these States was at a much greater rate than that for the South as a whole Moreover, railroad mileage increased from 1,843 to 4,197 in Alabama, from 652 to 2,801 in Louisiana, from 1,127 to 2,934 in Missisppi and from 1,427 to 2,919 in South

Mississippi and from 1,42 to 2,93 in South Carolina.

The prevailing prosperity in the South as a whole and in individual States is strikingly suggested by the following figures comparing the volume of individual deposits in national, State, saving and private banks and loan and trust com-panies in 1892 and 1903, the latest year for

which figures a	re available:	
	1892,	1903.
Alabama,	\$ 7,661,424	\$ 19,963,4
Arkansas		14,558,5
Dis. of Col		37,916,3
Florida	5,740,494	16,535,1
Georgia		43,053,3
Kentucky	49,603,578	68,501,1
Louislana	26,308,565	- 63,450,2
Maryland	83,219,210	144,703,7
Mississippi	7,093,530	29,174,3
North Carolina	., ,, 8,461,272	28,224,6
South Carolina	9,849,188	. 10,584.4
Tennessee	24,543,584	62,183,6
Texas	34,120,225	80,389,0
Virginia	29,693,509	59,993,0
West Virginia	11,037,899	60,3817,5
and the second	\$000 000 10°	•74F F10 7

Carolina.

Other facts and figures might be deduced were it worth while, but sufficient information has been given, perhaps, to relieve the distinguished educator of Harvard of all apprehension about the future of the South. That section may not be of the South. That section may not be doing in every respect all that its friends have a right to expect of it, but its friends intimately acquainted with the enormous difficulties against which it has contended, many of them not of southern origin, and acquainted with what it has accomplished in spite of those difficulties have nothing but the highest hopes for its future. We are,

Very truly yours,

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

Looking Southward.

Looking Southward.

One of the first acts of his second administration, therefore, is to enlist a regular, true-blue partisan. Bryan-Parker Democrat, as an earnest of his good will. The south was not greatly stirred by the appointment of a grandson of Soundwall Juckson to West Point, but Tate is a horse of another color. It will be averred of course, that the new district attorney is an old navai committee man and a friend of the President's-therefore a personal appointment-but by this time everhood knows that Mr. Roosevelt is a born politican. His campaign for the south has begun, and he is bound to add it to his list of conquests.—New York Sun.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY April 6th.

223 S. C.—Alexander the Great, of Macedon, died of intemperance. His death took place at Babylon. He lived thirty-two years and ten months and reigned computing from the Olymplad six months prior to the death of Philip, twelve years and ten ments.

nople, which terminated in the over-throw of the Christian empire; 1609—Henry Hudson departed from the

mined to attempt a northwest pas-sage, and this also being attended and discovered the river which bears

76-Action between the British ship Glasgow of twnety 9-pounders and Ner tender, Captain Trowe, and American brigantine Cabot, 40 mises and 10 sixes; Columbus, 18 nines, 10 sixes; Annodine brig, 6 guns, and Providence sloop, 12 sixes, under Com. Hopkins. The British made the

Providence sloop, 12 sixes, under Com. Hopkins. The British made the attack and continued the engagement three hours, when the tender was captured but the Glasgow excaped, 1804—Charles Pichegru, the French general, died. He was born 1761 of poor parents, educated in a monastery and was a tutor of Bonaparte at Brienne. He came to America with a French regiment near the close of the revolution, 1808—Corner-stone laid of the vault prepared for the relics of the American seamen, soldiers and citizens, who perished in the prison ships at the Wallabout, during the war of the revolution.

1811—French privateer Revance de Carfe, burned at Norfolk, Va. She was fired by 15 men in two boats at about 3 A. M.

1812—Badajos, in Spain, taken by storm,

A. M. 192—Badajos, in Spain, taken by storm, at 10 at night, by the British and Portuguese troops under Wellington, loss of the allied army 4,000; the defense made by the Prench governor was

made by the Prench governor was hrave.

1815—The American prisoners in Dartmoor prison fire— upon by their guard, and many of them killed and wounded. The prince regent pointedly disapproved of their conduct, censured the officers and soldiery and offered to make provisions for the widows and families of the suiferers; this, however, was rejected by President Madison.

1831—Revolution in Brazil. Don Pedro abdicted in favor of his son, who was proclaimed Don Pedro II.

1853—The Maxican governor Trias issued a proclamation at Chihuahua, relative to the possession of the Mesilia valley, threatening to resist the occurrence.

valley, threatening to resist the oc-cupation of New Mexico by the United States. 1856—The constitution of the new State Deseret was restablished by a peo-ple's convention at Satt Lake City,

ple's convention at Sait Take City,
Utah territory,
1874—An appropriation of \$8,000,000 for
the Philadelphia centennial exposition
was voted down by the United Slates
Senate after Charles Sumper had declared it was a "fica bite" to what
would be asked if the centennial officials got "a taste of blood."

1893—Bishop W. T. Kipp died.

Mr. Jefferson Levy. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-Please give me some information concerning Mr. Jefferson Levy. INQUIRER.

concerning Mr. Joilerson Livy In Joyling R. Jefferson Monroe Loyy is a son of Captain Jonas P. and Fannie Mitchell Levy. He was educated in the public schools of New York, graduated from the University of the City of New York, studied law and was admitted to the bar, He is a capitalist and is rated with the milloraires. He is a member of the Chamber of Comprese, Board of Trade and Transportation, the Real Estate Exchange and numerous clubs and other organizations. He was a member of Congress from the Thirteenth, New York organizations. He was a memoral of congress from the Thirteenth New York District, 1899-1901. In politics he is a Democrat. He is best known in Virginia as owner of Monticelle, Jefferson's old home. His address is 20-22 Broad Street, New York.

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